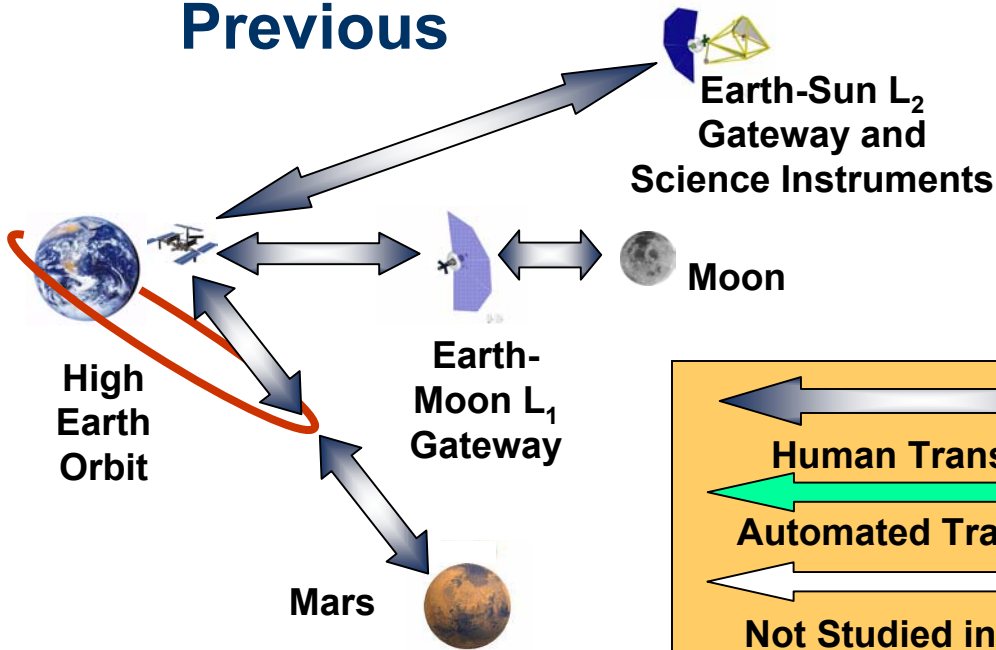


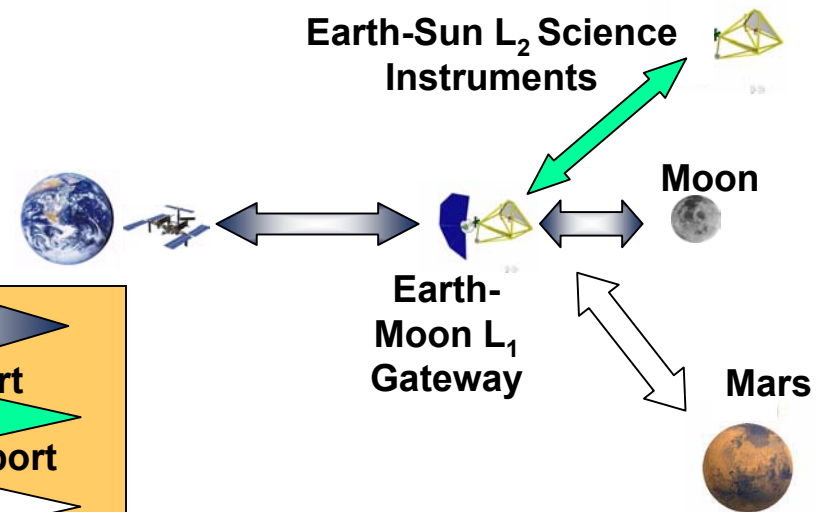


Earth's Neighborhood Simplified Infrastructure

Previous



Simplified



	Previous	Simplified
Gateways	2 –3 (depends upon Earth-Sun L ₁ operations requirement)	1
Human Transportation Systems	3 (depends upon requirements impacts on design)	1
Maximum Out and Back Transit Time	40 days	8 days

Reports Available

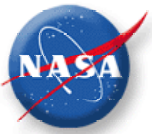


Earth's Neighborhood Unique Orbital Dynamics

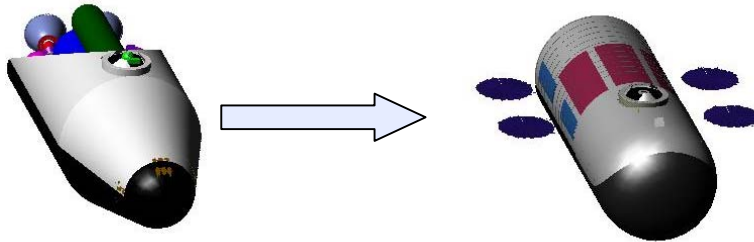
- **Orbital Dynamics in Earth-Moon System leads to unique capabilities**
 - **Extremely Low-Energy Transfer from Earth-Moon L_1 to Solar Lagrange Points and Return**
 - **Allows human operations at Earth-Moon L_1 (four day transfer from/to LEO vs two weeks to/from Earth-Sun Lagrange Points)**
 - **Allows automated deployment/retrieval of science instruments to/from Earth-Sun Lagrange Points from Earth-Moon L_1 (3-4 month transfer)**

QuickTime™ and a
Microsoft Video 1 decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

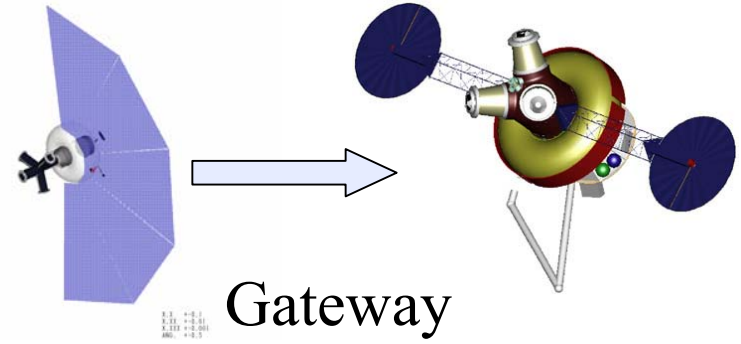
Start and End Point Locations	Delta V (Low Energy Transfer Method)	Delta V (Traditional Hohmann Transfer Method)
LEO to Earth-Moon L_1	N/A	3900 m/sec, 3 days
LEO to Earth-Sun L_2	N/A	3800 m/sec, 20 days
Earth-Moon L_1 to Earth-Sun L_2	14 m/sec, ~ 100 days	140-710 m/s



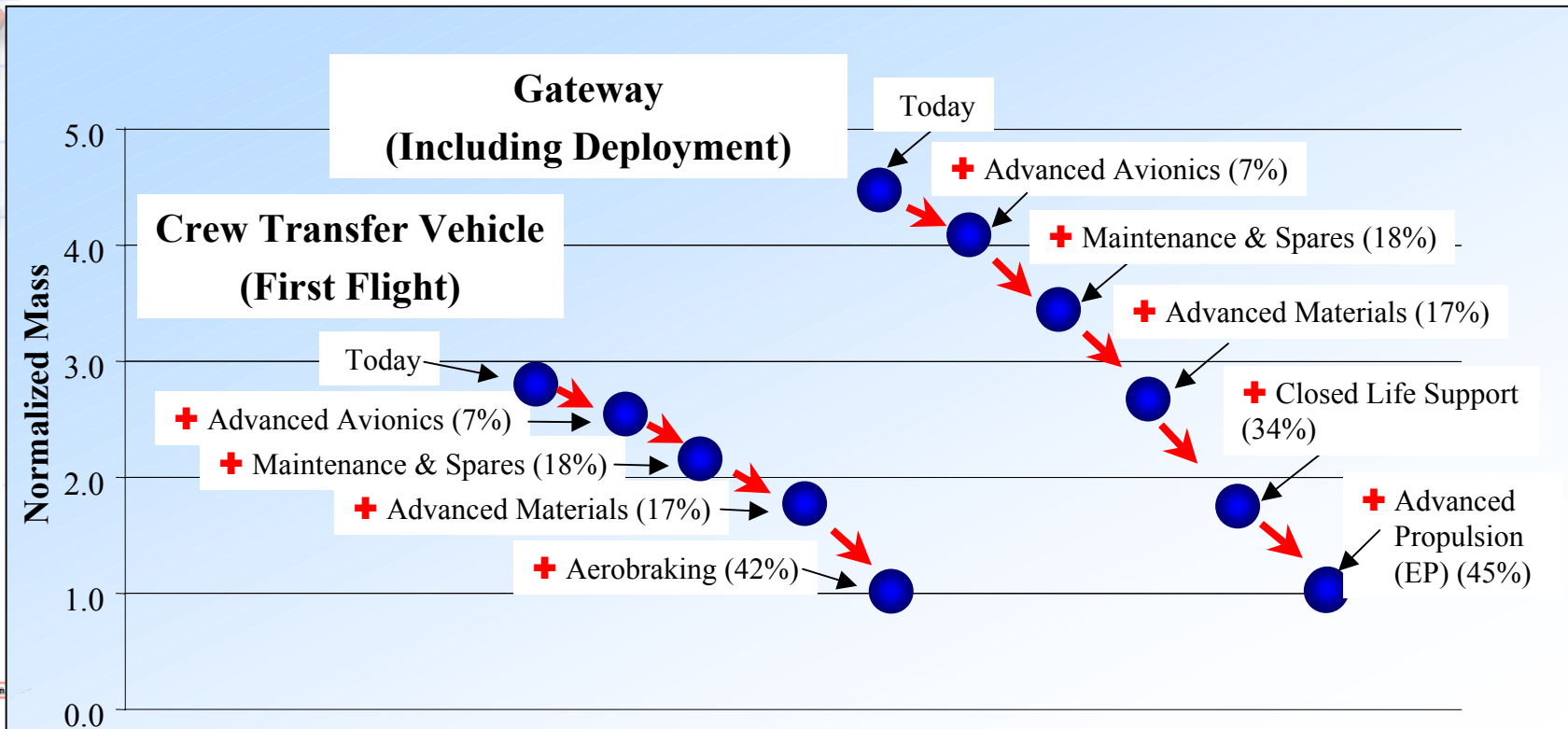
Earth's Neighborhood Evolution in Vehicle Designs



Crew Transfer Vehicle



Gateway





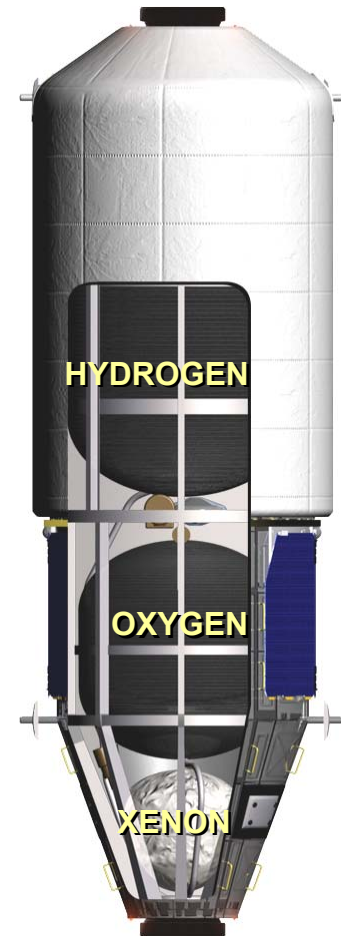
Earth's Neighborhood Hybrid Propellant Module (HPM)

- **Objectives**

- Develop robust and cost effective concepts in support of future space commercialization and exploration missions assuming inexpensive launch of propellant and logistics payloads

- **Commercial Opportunities**

- A reusable in-space transportation architecture composed of modular fuel depots, chemical/solar electric stages and crew transportation elements



Infrastructure Elements:

Lunar Gateway



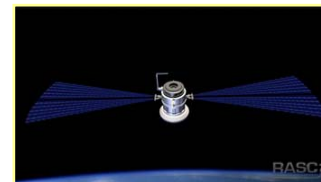
Space Station



Crew Transfer Vehicle



Solar Electric Propulsion



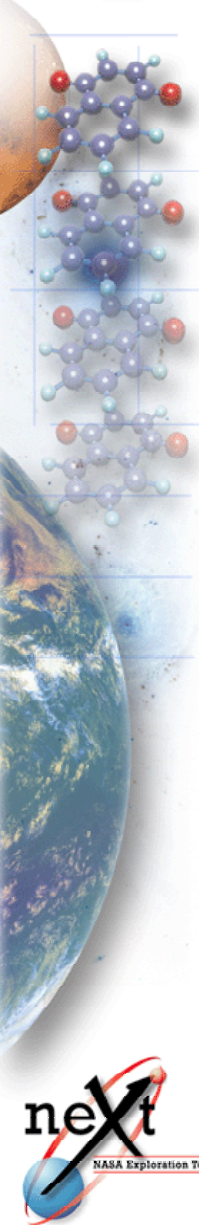
Chemical Transfer Module





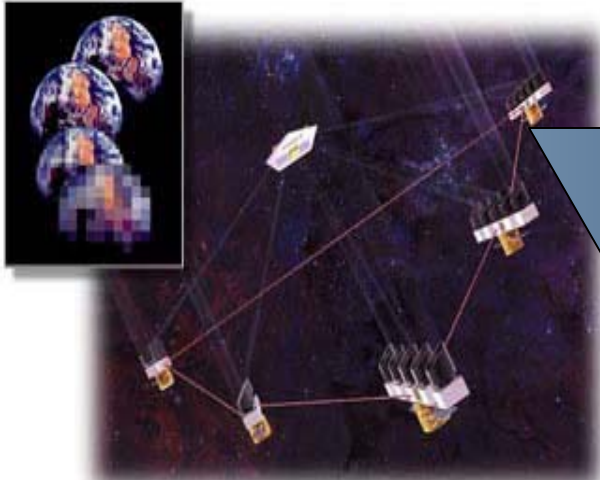
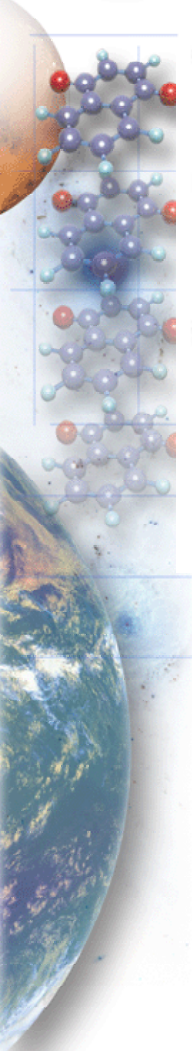
Overview FY01 Focus Areas

- **Prioritize investments to achieve Agency goals**
- **Improve understanding of the Earth's Neighborhood**
 - Refine concepts and science needs
- **Improve definition of the robotic/human partnership in space**
 - Capture the state-of-the-art for future robotics
 - Quantify and compare robotic/human performance in projected operations
 - Increase understanding of critical Bioastronautics issues
- **Advance Technology for Human/Robotic Exploration and Development of Space (THREADS)**
 - Discover innovative concepts and technology
 - Show progress in key technology areas
- **Expand leveraging activities**
 - Active investments from; NIAC, RASC, SBIR, SSP
 - DoD - opportunities through Technology Area Review and Assessment (TARA), Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTD), etc.
 - Education; Steckler Trust





Human/Robotic Partnership Optimizing the Human/Robotic Equation



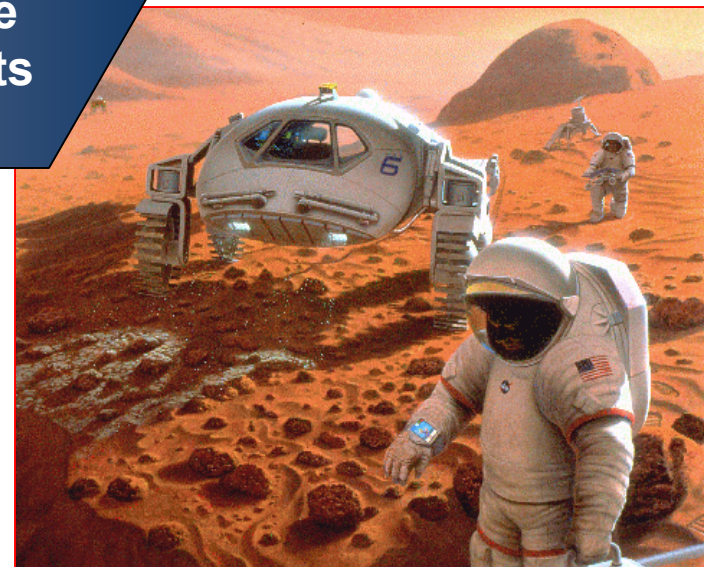
- Technology Projections
- Experience and Lessons Learned
- Mission Performance Assessments

**Optimal Human
and Robotic
Combinations**

Example Science Activities

**Creating science
instruments and
observing platforms to
search for life
sustaining planets**

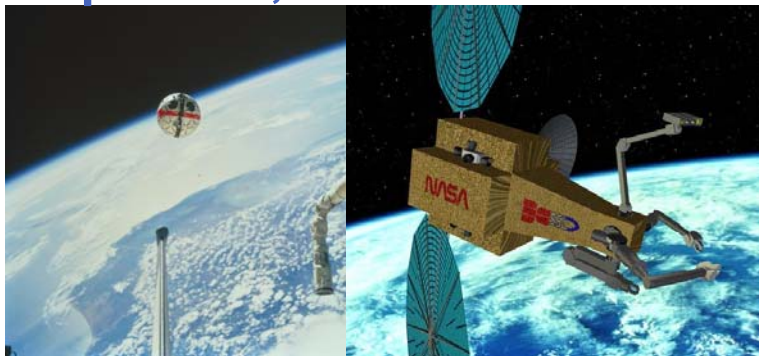
**Search for evidence of
life on planetary
surfaces**





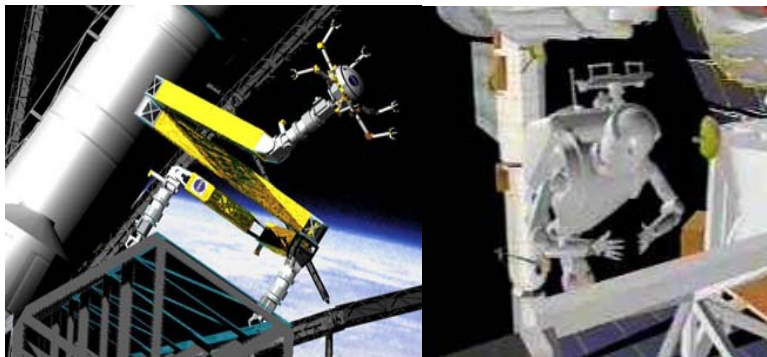
Human/Robotic Partnership Robotics State-of-the-Art and Technology

In-Space Assembly, Inspection, and Maintenance



Inspection

Maintenance



**Assembly of
Large
Structures**

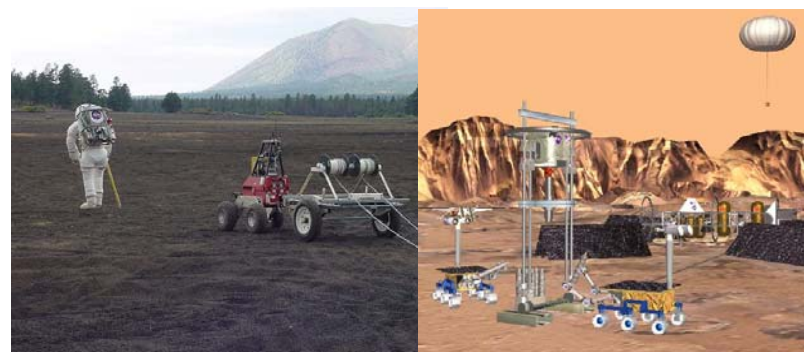
**Troubleshooting
and
Repair**

Planetary Surface Exploration



**Long Range
Reconnaissance**

**In Depth Site
Survey**



**Joint Human/
Robotic**

**Sample
Acquisition
and Analysis**





Human/Robotic Partnership

Robotics State-of-the-Art Technology Projections

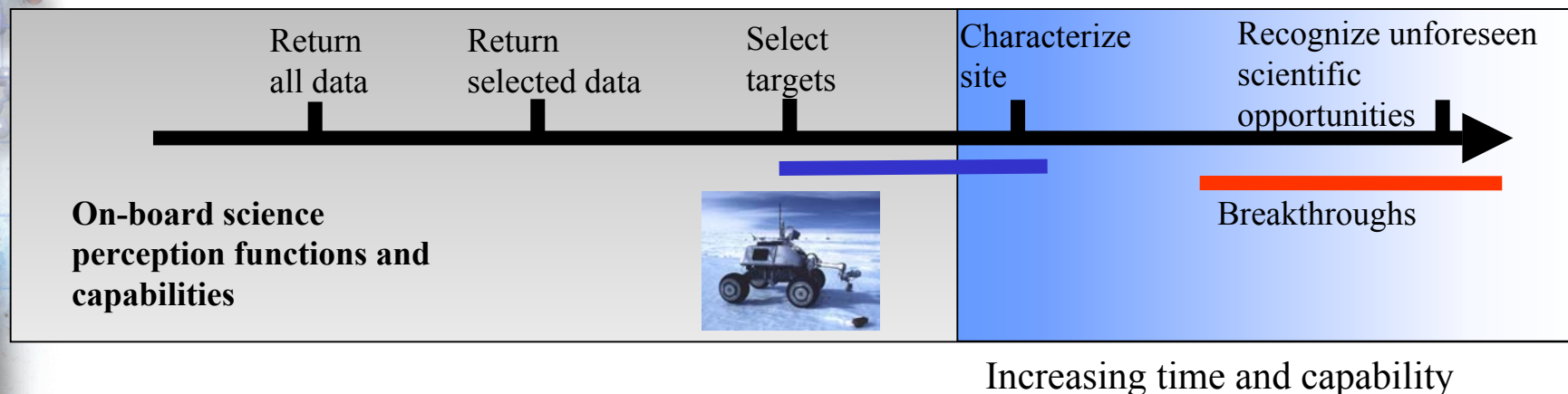
Science Objectives

Desired Measurements

Mission Concepts

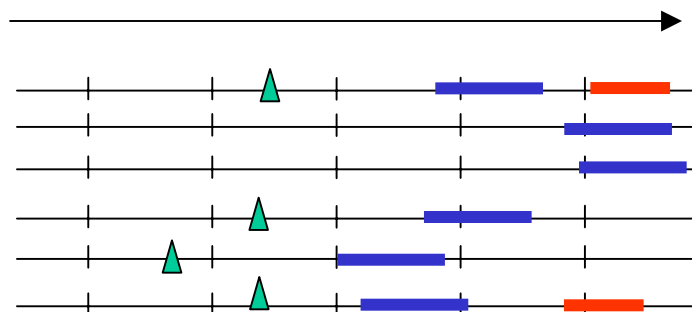
Required Capabilities

Robotics Technology



Planetary Exploration Example

Mobility
Autonomy
Mechanism
Science Operations
Science Perception, Planning and Execution
Sample handling and manipulation



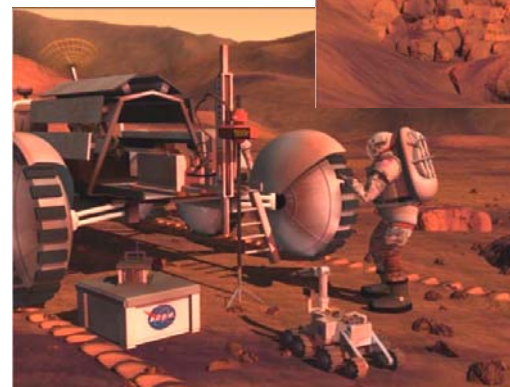
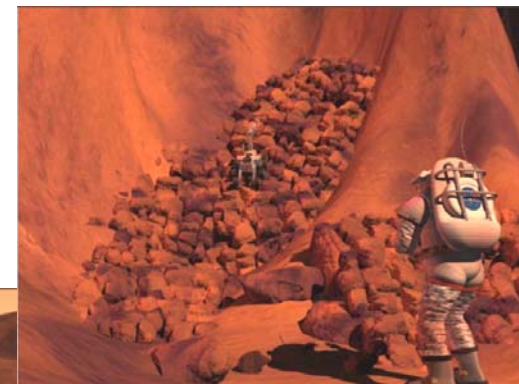
Blue bar: Near term capability projection
Red bar: Long term capability projection

Green triangle: Existing space robotics capability



Human/Robotic Partnership Humans On-Site Enable New Science

- **Understand human “on-site” exploration and required technology development to optimize human performance for science driven missions**
- **Workshops**
 - Science and Human Exploration of Mars - January 11-12, 2001
 - Human Enabled Science - May 1-2, 2001
- **Results:**
 - Humans bring additional capabilities: (examples)
 - In-situ judgment, rapid decision making, rapid mobility, serendipity, recognition, redesign adaptability, etc
 - Best science task(s) suited for humans: (examples)
 - In situ analysis and sample handling/ preparation, in situ field observations and sample collection/selection, complex instrument deployment including deep drilling, adaptable redesign of science hypotheses, etc





Human/Robotic Partnership Antarctic Workshop Results

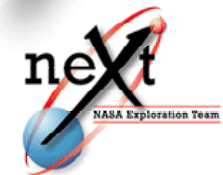
- **Several expeditions to the Antarctic after WW II approached the duration and isolation of proposed Mars surface missions**

- Two years total duration on the ice
- Over 1000 miles traverse distances



- **Four experienced Antarctic explorers invited:**

- Dr. Charles Bentley, University of Wisconsin
 - Two consecutive seasons in Antarctica during IGY; led 1000+ mile traverse
- Dr. Richard Cameron, Webster University
 - One season in Antarctica during IGY; NSF representative at South Pole Station (1975-1985)
- Dr. Mario Giovinetto, NASA/GSFC
 - Two consecutive seasons in Antarctica during IGY; over 2000 miles of over-snow traverse work
- Dr. Charles Swithinbank, Scott Polar Research Institute
 - Two consecutive seasons in Antarctica as part of Norwegian-British-Swedish team (1949-1952); participated in multi-hundred mile traverses during this expedition; almost 40 polar expeditions during career (approximately 10 Arctic, 30 Antarctic)
- **Increased understanding of crew and operational considerations with additional information gained relative to hardware and systems**
- **Lessons learned include simplicity, risk tolerance, independence**





Human-Robot Performance Assessment Process

Planetary
Surface Example

**Decompose
Scenario**

Primitives: Discover rocks, carry rocks, traverse, recover from mishaps, etc.

**Quantify
Primitive
Parameters**

Parameters: EVA duration, traverse distance, rock abundance, etc.

**Determine
Aptitudes**

**Scores/primitive for
each HR system:** data
base, thought
experiments, models, etc.

**Compute
Composite
Scores**

**Multi-primitive
scores:** e. g.,
probability of
success

Scenario:

Field
Geology and
Sample Collection

System Options

- 2 Astronauts walk
- 2 Rover scouts
- 2 Astronauts ride transport vehicle
- Robot assists 2 walking astronauts
- 2 Autonomous rovers controlled from Earth



Human/Robotic Partnership Performance Assessment

Preliminary Results

Human-Robot Surface System Options	Mobile Resources Required	Performance/Benefits of System Options
2 EVA Astronauts Walk	Moderate mass and power	Limited Range; at-the-site expert geology
2 EVA Astronauts Ride Rover	Higher mass and power	Extended range; at-the-site expert geology
2 Rover Scouts Controlled from Mars Base	Low mass and power	Expert geology tele-presence; extended range
Robot Assists 2 EVA Astronauts	Moderate mass and power	Coordinate area coverage; load carry aid
2 Robots Controlled from Earth	Lowest mass and power	Low effective traverse rate; high autonomy





Human/Robotic Partnership Summary Perspective

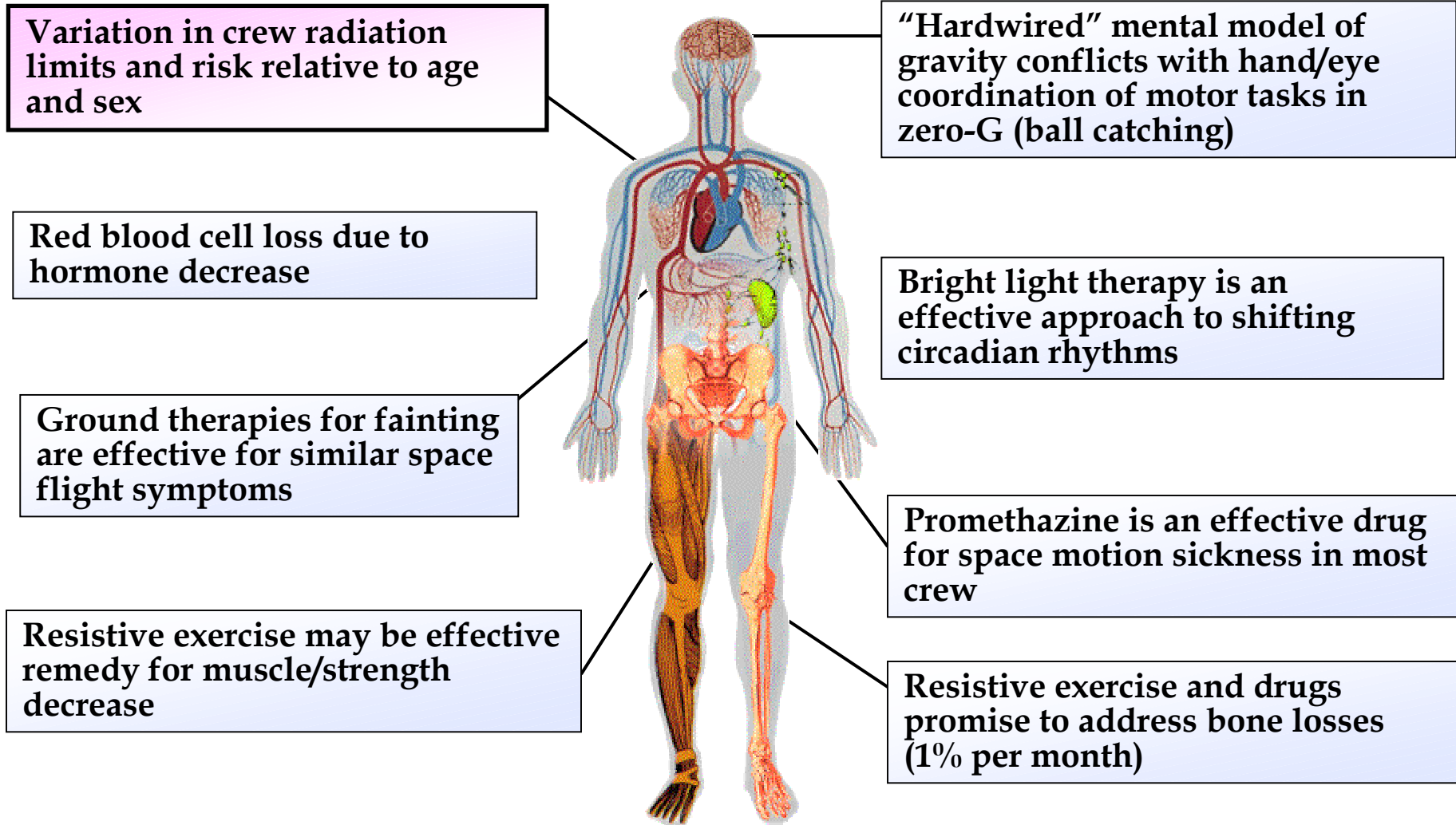
- **Humans and robots have collaborated in every NASA mission**
 - Difference between missions is the physical interfaces and proximity of humans
- **Hubble Space Telescope and Apollo demonstrated significant increase in rate of science return through involvement of humans at local science site**
- **Humans and robots represent different tools for accomplishing different jobs**
 - Humans have capabilities not yet attained by robotics
 - Robots more efficient for repetitive tasks and expendable for high risk tasks
- **Understanding benefits and risks of human and robotic capabilities is complex and evolving**

NEXT objective is to optimize integration of humans and machines to maximize overall capabilities for effective scientific discovery

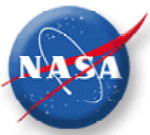




Bioastronautics Research Contributions to NEXT Goals



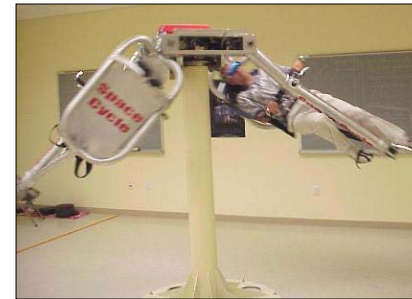
8 countermeasures operational, 7 undergoing validation, > 100 basic research tasks ongoing



Bioastronautics Research Human Planning Guidelines/Constraints

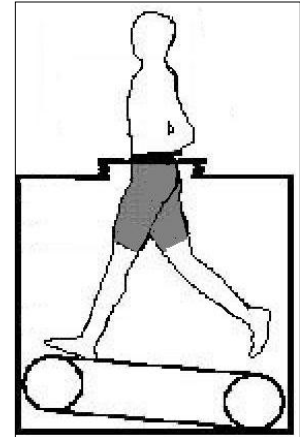
Enabling Trades

- Radiation studies (reduce uncertainties in risk values, foster early integrated design practices)
- Artificial gravity countermeasures (centrifuge/exercise vs exercise)
- Reduced cabin pressure (trade mass vs avionics cooling and material flammability – push for lower than 10 psi and higher than 30% O₂)
- Closed loop life support CO₂ removal (enzyme membranes, amines, swing beds, etc)
- Number of crew for remote exploration (minimize impacts/risk while maximizing productivity)
- Anthropometrics (limited size range minimizes costs and vehicle/mission design impacts)



Space Cycle™

Exercise in Lower Body
Negative Pressure
(LBNP)



Self-Generated LBNP



ISS Resistive Exercise Device



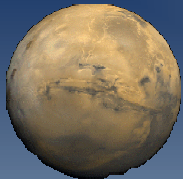
Human-powered centrifuge



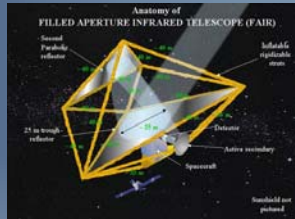


Bioastronautics Research Human as Subsystem

Mission/Science



- Transit Time
- Surface Power
- Number of Crew
- Human/Robotic Integration



Technology/Vehicle



- Shielding Materials
- Artificial Gravity
- Anthropomorphic Cabin Pressure/ECLSS

NEXT
Strengthening

Humans



- Radiation Health
- Physiology
- Psychological Support
- Training/Performance

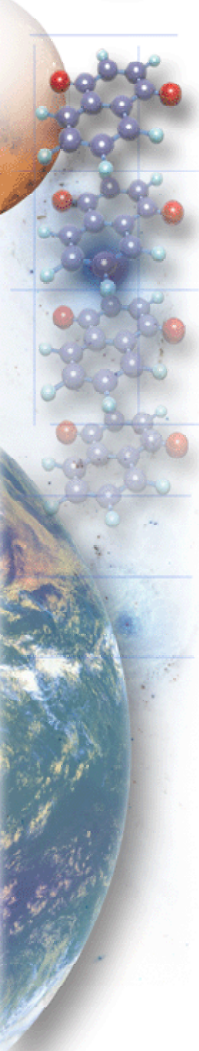


Identify and integrate the points of intersection between the human as a subsystem, mission/science applications and the implementation technologies



Overview FY01 Focus Areas

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 - Education; Steckler Trust





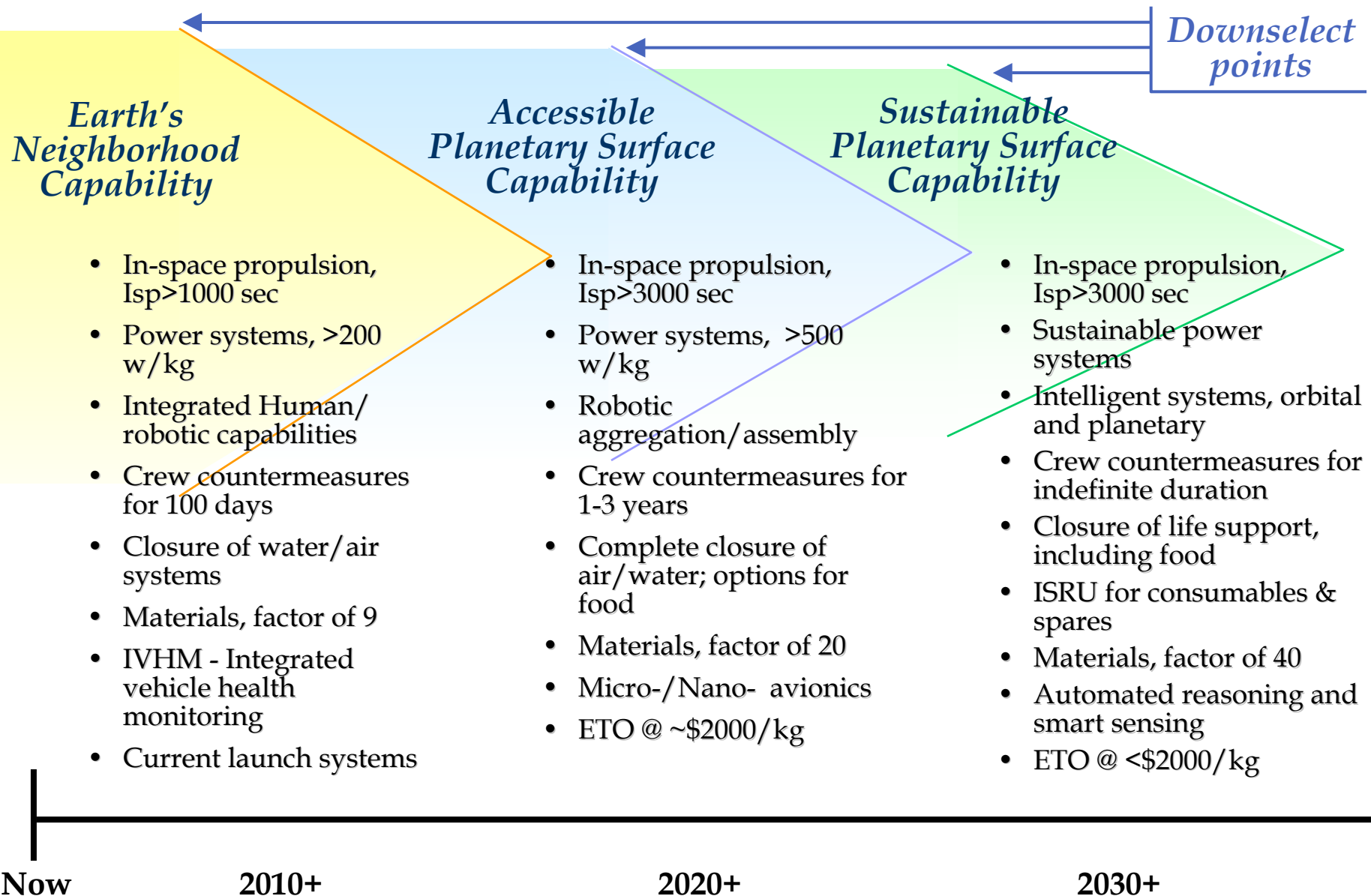
THREADS Overview

- **FY 2001 update of the THREADS Strategic Research & Technology (R&T) road maps will be limited to relatively modest changes and/or improvements on the product from FY 2000**
- **Key ground rules and assumptions**
 - No major changes in requirements
 - No major changes in the THREADS work breakdown structure (WBS)
 - A one-year adjustment in schedule assumptions regarding previously planned “cycles of innovation”
 - The update of the THREADS road maps will be an iterative process, continuing into the Fall
- **Major planned road map updates**
 - Revision of milestones at all levels, consistent with one-year slip
 - Identification and documentation of key technology metrics
 - Creation of schedule road maps at various levels in the Work Breakdown Structure
- **Other Major Products of the THREADS team for 2001**
 - Applications Assessment





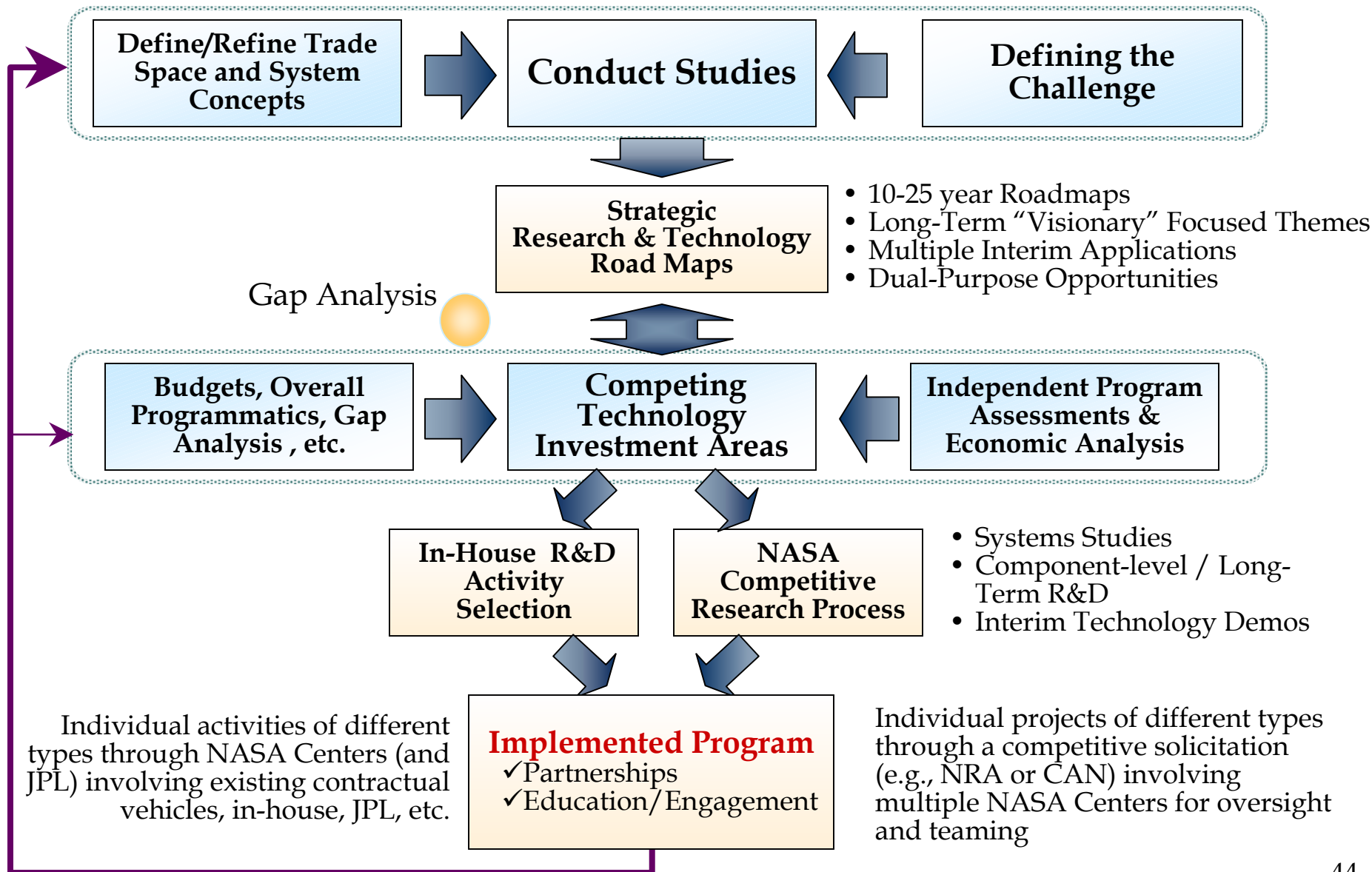
THREADS Progressive Exploration Capabilities





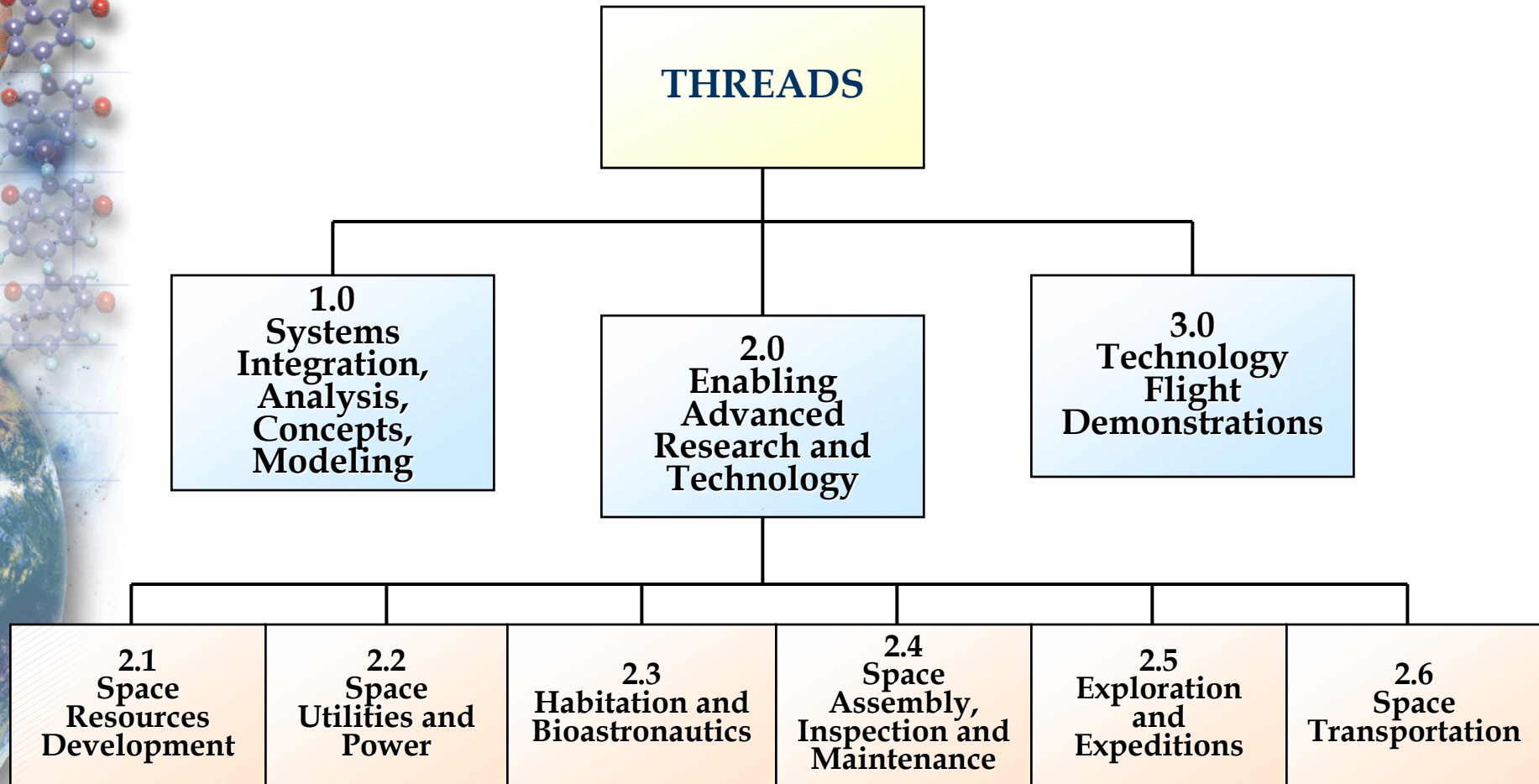


Integrated Strategic Technology Process





THREADS Work Breakdown Structure





THREADS

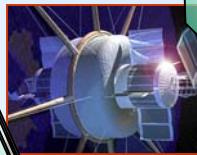
2001 Accomplishments - Systems Analysis, Concepts and Modeling

Architecture Studies:
Identifying
Technology Needs

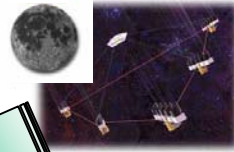
Technology Needs



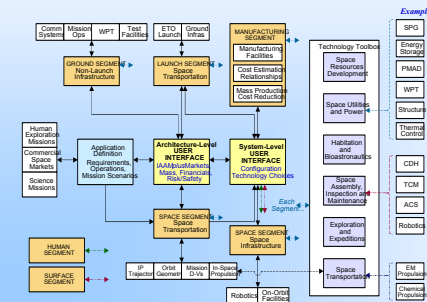
Architecture Studies



Mission Options



Defined an Architecture for a new,
integrated Tool for Technology-
Systems Analysis Studies
Will enable Technology
Assessments and Sensitivity Studies



Systems Analysis
Studies: New Tools
for Technology
Analysis

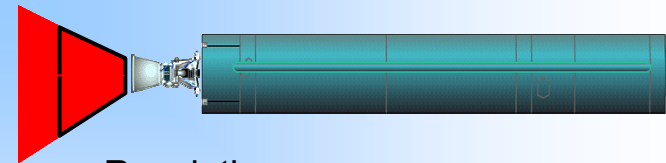
“TITAN” —
THREADS
Integrated
Technology
Analysis Tool

Habitat-Robots
("Hab-Bots")



Advanced
Concepts Studies:
Defining
New Concepts
Using New
Technologies

Modular Lunar or Mars Surface
Exploration Systems
Enables Global Science Scenarios,
while establishing a permanent
Outpost



Revolutionary
ETO Rocket

Revolutionary Materials
After-burning / Hyper-mixing Ejector
Pulse Detonation Wave Rocket
Engine
“Launch Assist”
High Energy Density Fuels

Advanced Concepts
Studies:
Suggesting
Revolutionary Concepts
Using Revolutionary
Advances in Technology



THREADS

2001 Accomplishments - Enabling Research and Technology

2.5 Exploration and Expeditions

Houghton Crater testing
Addition of Geology Field
Lab prototype for rock
sample analysis aboard
All Terrain Vehicle
Advanced human-system
interaction studies

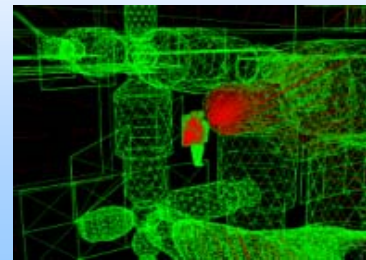
Crew-Mobile Distributed Computing and Communication (CDCC)



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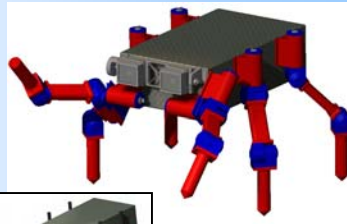
Preliminary US Hab module in ISS
Preliminary Shuttle spacesuit model
Analysis of 35 MeV proton test at
Lawrence Berkeley Lab

2.3 Habitation and Bioastronautics



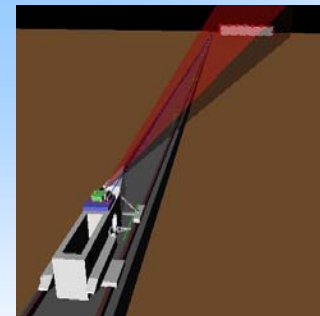
Lightweight Radiation
Shielding Materials
and ISS Operations

Precision Mobility for Miniaturized Robotic Systems



2.4 Space Assembly, Maintenance and Servicing

"Hexabot" Robot
New 6-axis force sensor
New High-torque, high-
precision, high-accuracy joints



Precision
Landing and
Hazard
Avoidance

GNC Requirements Document ver. 1.0
Development of analytic IMU error
propagation expression for deduced
reckoning
Simulation and processing of China Lake
rocket sled data, and development of
algorithms for China Lake sled initialization

2.6 Space Transportation



THREADS

2001 Accomplishments - Technology Demonstrations

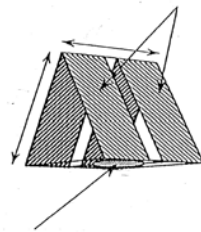
3.0 Technology Flight Demonstrations

DOD, DOE Others
Advanced Concept
Technology Demonstrations
(ACTDs)
Opportunities include Space
Utilities and Power, Space
Assembly, Maintenance,
Inspection and Servicing

Coordination with,
and Leveraging of
Other US Agency
Investments



Coordination with,
and Leveraging of
non-US Investments

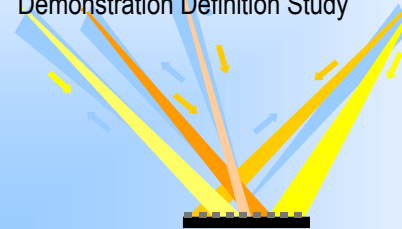


3.0 Technology Flight Demonstrations

Example: Japan
Coordination with Japanese
SSPS Technology Flight
Demonstration Studies
100kW-1MW Class SSPS
Demonstration (Phase A Study)

Example: 2.2 Space Utilities and Power

- Multiple-Aperture Laser WPT Expt Definition, using and Concepts for ground and flight demos for laser WPT to efficient PV panels and a Retrodirective beam control system
- Cryogenic Propellant Demo Technology Demonstration Definition Study



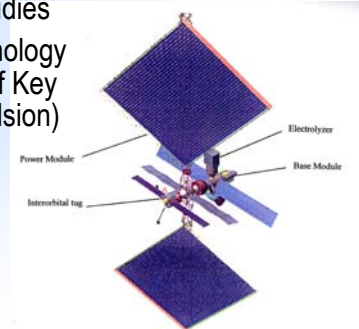
3.0 Technology Flight Demonstrations

HTCI Technology
Flight Experiments
and Demonstrations
Definition Studies

Example: Russia

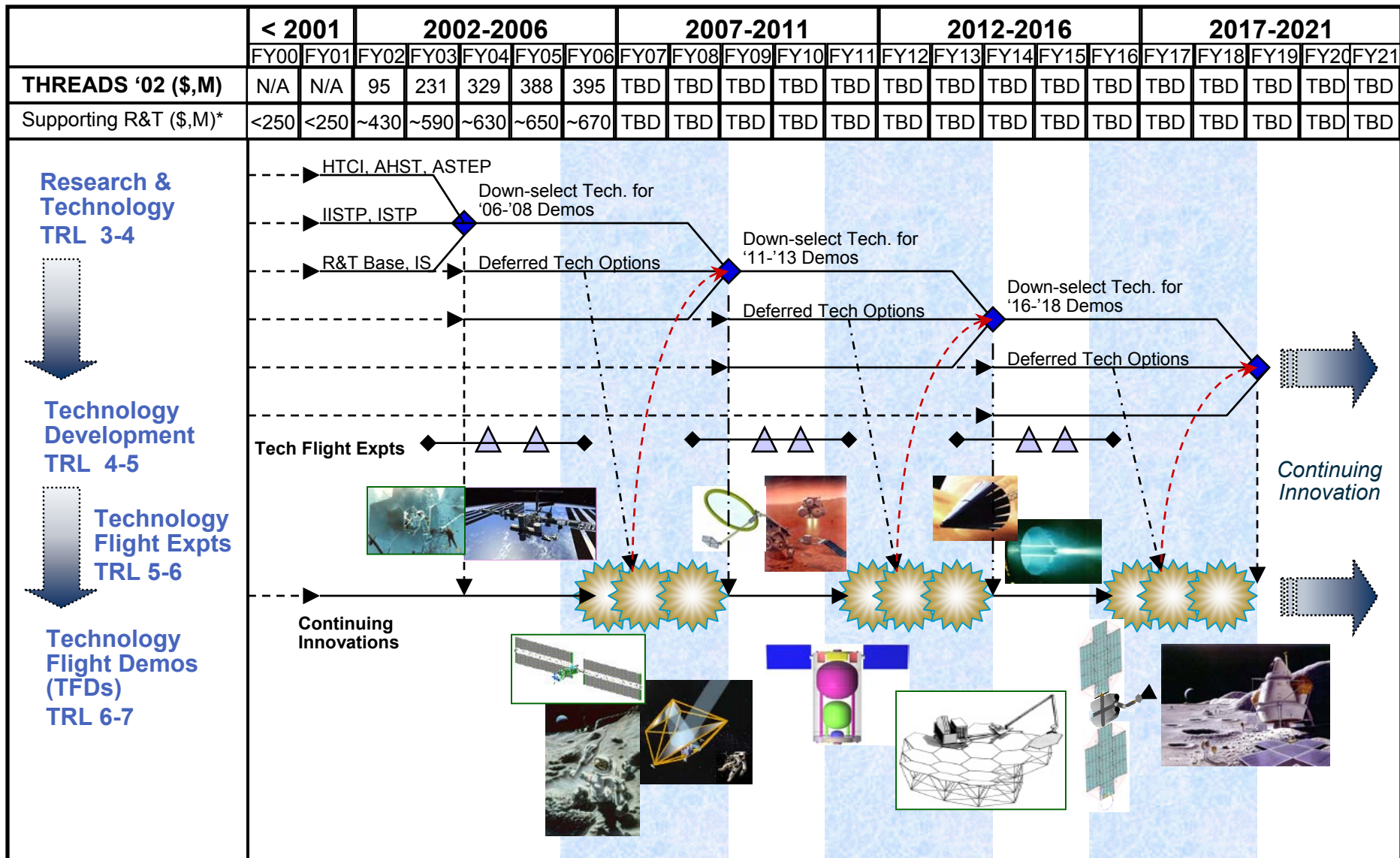
Oversight and US Sponsorship of ISTC
Projects

1172: Manned Mars Mission Studies
2120 Manned Mars Mission Technology
Development (including Demos of Key
Technology -- e.g., Electric Propulsion)





THREADS Strategic Research and Technology Road Map



LEGEND ◆ Strategic Research and Technology Decision Point

▲ Major Technology Development Milestone

★ Major Technology Flight Demonstration

*NOTE: Supporting resources includes other proposed augmentations for FY '02



THREADS

“Top-10” R&D Areas for Investment Attention

“Earth Neighborhood” Mission Driven

- ✓ **Solar Power (High Power)**
- ✓ **Space Assembly, Maintenance & Servicing (Robotic, EVA)**
- ✓ **Cryogenic Propellant Depots**
- ✓ **Biological Risk (Radiation)**
- ✓ **Aero- Assist/Entry and Landing**
- x Electric/Electromagnetic*
Propulsion (High Power)
- x Adaptation and Countermeasures
(Gravity)
- x Communications and Control
- x Human Factors and Habitability

Accessible Planetary Mission Driven

- ✓ **Regenerative Life Support Systems**
- ✓ **Surface Science & Mobility**
- ✓ **Materials and Structures**
(Manufacturing Validation)
- x Space Medicine and Health Care
- x Earth-to-Orbit Transportation
- x In-Space Chemical Propulsion
- x Nuclear Propulsion

Sustained Planetary Presence Driven

- ✓ **Advanced Habitation Systems**
- ✓ **Nuclear Power**
- x In Situ Resource Utilization
- x In Situ Manufacturing
- x Flying Systems

The “Top-10” in '03 for THREADS

- ✓ **Advanced Power (Solar, Nuclear Power)**
- ✓ **Biological Risk (Radiation)**
- ✓ **Space Assembly, Maintenance & Servicing (Robotic, EVA)**
- ✓ **Aero- Braking/Assist/Entry**
- ✓ **Regenerative Life Support / Habitation Systems**
- ✓ **Surface Science & Mobility Systems**
- ✓ **Materials and Structures (Mfg)**
- ✓ **Cryogenic Propellant Depots**
- PLUS...
- ✓ **Systems Studies, Advanced Concepts, etc.**
- ✓ **Technology Flight Demos**

* - New Investments Achieved Since Last Year
✓ - New funding required
X - Already funded within agency